Notes on the genera *Anaesthetobrium* Pic and *Microestola* Gressitt (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)

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Abstract: This paper deals with the genera *Anaesthetobrium* Pic, 1923 and *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940 belonging to the tribe Desmiphorini. *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940 is reinstated from synonyms of *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884. Two new synonyms are proposed: *Eunidiopsis* Breuning, 1939 **syn. nov.** = *Anaesthetobrium* Pic, 1923 and *Mimopothyne* Breuning, 1956 **syn. nov.** = *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940. Two new combinations are made: *Anaesthetobrium bicolor* (Breuning, 1939) **comb. nov.** previously in genus *Eunidiopsis* Breuning, 1939, and *Microestola flavolineata* (Breuning, 1956) **comb. nov.** previously in genus *Mimopothyne* Breuning, 1956.

Key words: longhorn beetle; reinstatement; new synonym; new combination; taxonomy

微天牛属和小窄天牛属的分类研究（鞘翅目：天牛科：沟胫天牛亚科）

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摘要：本文对链天牛族的微天牛属和小窄天牛属开展了分类研究。小窄天牛属 *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940 不是平顶天牛属 *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884 的异名。文章提出了 2 个属级新异名：肖短节天牛属 *Eunidiopsis* Breuning, 1939 新异名 = 微天牛属 *Anaesthetobrium* Pic, 1923，拟驴天牛属 *Mimopothyne* Breuning, 1956 新异名 = 小窄天牛属 *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940；2 个新组合：二色微天牛 *Anaesthetobrium bicolor* (Breuning, 1939) 新组合（原本在肖短节天牛属）和黄线小窄天牛 *Microestola flavolineata* (Breuning, 1956) 新组合（原本在拟驴天牛属）。

关键词：天牛；恢复地位；新异名；新组合；分类

Introduction

The authors examined some type specimens during research of the Zhejiang fauna. Some taxonomic comments were on some labels of the type specimens although they were never officially published in any journals. After further study, some taxonomic changes are published in this paper.

Material and methods

Specimens studied are deposited in the following institutions, museums or private

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Accepted 10 October 2020. Published 25 December 2020. Published online 30 November 2020.

① Corresponding author, E-mail: gesq@ioz.ac.cn collections:

CAS — California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA;
IRSNB — Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium;
IZCAS — Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China;
MNHN — Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;
NHRS — Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden;
SYSU — Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China.
In addition, TD — Type depository and TL — Type locality.

Taxonomy

***Anaesthetobrium* Pic, 1923**

Anaesthetobrium Pic, 1923: 20. Type species: *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* Pic, 1923, by monotypy.

Paraphidola Matsushita, 1933: 376. Type species: *Paraphidola fuscoflava* Matsushita, 1933, by original designation. Synonymized by Gressitt, 1951: 509.

Eunidiopsis Breuning, 1939: 220. Type species: *Eunidiopsis bicolor* Breuning, 1939, by original designation. **New synonym**.

Remarks. The genus *Eunidiopsis* Breuning, 1939 has only the type species *Eunidiopsis bicolor* Breuning, 1939. It has the characters: fringed antennae; very short third antennomere (much shorter than the fourth antennomere); setae on body, especially on elytra; each puncture with one erect seta; pronotum wider than long, with short lateral tubercles; elytron with round apex; legs short, mesotibiae with grooves, metatarsi with first segment shorter than following two combined; and appendiculate claws. Those characters match with the definition of the genus *Anaesthetobrium* Pic, 1923 very well. Therefore, *Eunidiopsis* Breuning, 1939 is treated as a junior synonym of *Anaesthetobrium* Pic, 1923.

Anaesthetobrium Pic, 1923 includes 5 prior species (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2020) with 4 species recorded from China (Lin & Tavakilian 2019). It will now have 6 species.

Distribution. China; Republic of Korea; Japan; Indonesia.

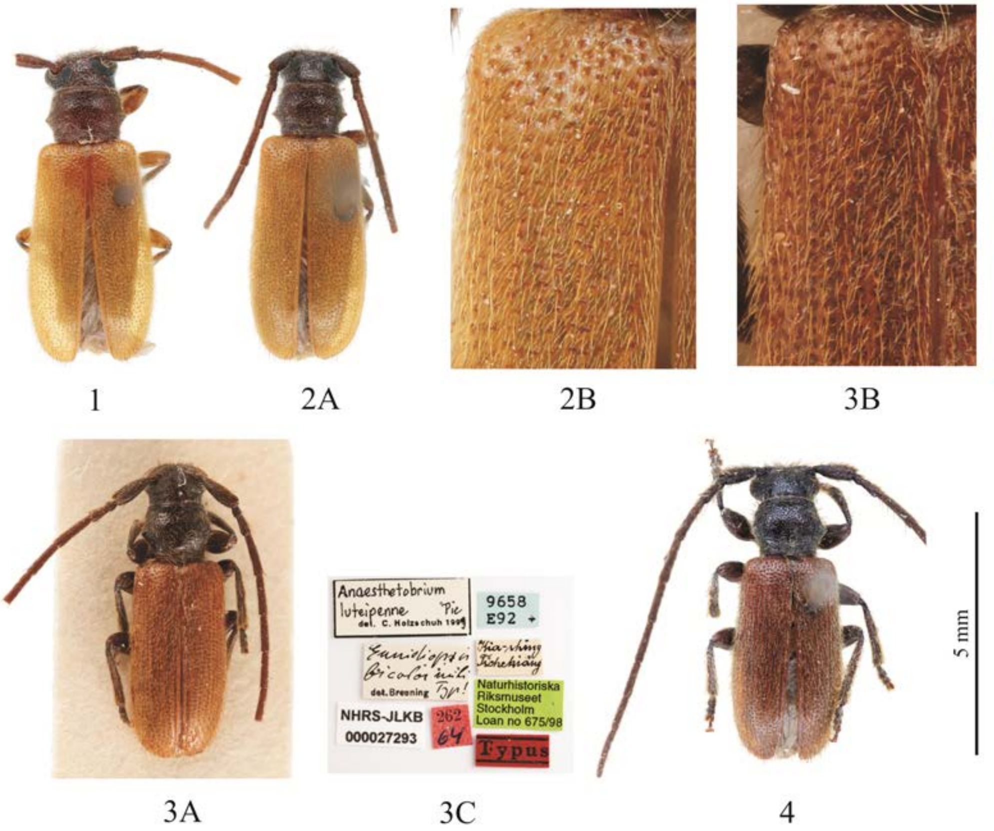
1. ***Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* Pic, 1923** (Figs 1, 2, 5–10)

Anaesthetobrium luteipenne Pic, 1923: 20. TL: China (Shanghai). TD: MNHN.

Additional description. Male terminalia (Figs 5–8): tergite VIII (Fig. 5) broader than long, hardly emarginated at apex, with short setae in sides. Spiculum gastrale slightly shorter than the ringed part of tegmen. Spiculum relictum shorter than half the length of spiculum gastrale. Tegmen (Figs 6A, 6C) with lateral lobes slender, with length more than 3 times width, apex with setae which are shorter than lateral lobes. Median lobe slightly curved (Fig. 6B) and slightly longer than tegmen; median struts subequal to half the length of median lobe; ventral plate (Figs 6D, 6E, 7, 8) gradually rounded at apex; endophallus nearly twice the length of median lobe, with two pieces of plate-like sclerites in basal third. Female terminalia: Spermathecal capsule (Figs 9, 10) composed of an apical tube and a slender stalk which is almost half of apical tube in length.

Remarks. Cheo (1935) first recorded this species from Kashing (now Jiaxing) in Chekiang (Zhejiang) on the host mulberry (*Morus alba*). Gressitt (1951) cited Cheo and was followed by Hua (2002). However, according to our research, the specimen from Kashing

(= Jiaxing) studied by Cheo (1935) is actually *Eunidiopsis bicolor* Breuning, 1939, which matches the type specimen very well. We did not have the opportunity to examine type specimens of *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* Pic, 1923 during this research. Instead, we used several specimens from Shanghai as topotype specimens for the comparison. The typical specimens of *A. luteipenne* from Shanghai have these important characters: 1) pronotal lateral tubercle with quite sharp apex (Figs 1, 2A); 2) punctures sparser, with dense, shorter pubescence among the longer, erect setae from each puncture; 3) punctures and their setae not forming obvious straight lines; and 4) color on antennae, head, pronotum and legs, deeper than color on elytra, but not black; varying from brown to dark brown.



Figures 1–4. *Anaesthetobrium* spp. 1, 2. *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* Pic, 1923, from China, Shanghai. 1. Male; 2. Female; 3, 4. *Anaesthetobrium bicolor* (Breuning, 1939) comb. nov. 3. Holotype of *Eunidiopsis bicolor* Breuning, 1939, NHRS-JLKB00027293, male, from China, Zhejiang, Jiaxing (Kia-Ching, cited by Breuning: 1939), photographed by Johannes Bergsten; 4. Male, from China, Zhejiang, Jiaxing (Kashing, cited by Gressitt 1951: 510); A. Dorsal views; B. Basal part of left elytron, showing the punctures and setae; C. Labels. Scale bar = 5 mm; B & C not to scale.

According to our new description, the records from R. O. Korea and Japan are doubtful. However, we did not have chance to examine any specimens. Based on the pictures on page 326 by Jang *et al.* (2015) and the pictures on page 402 by Hwang (2015), the specimens they show from R. O. Korea are not typical *A. luteipenne* because of the deep black head, pronotum, antennae and legs, and stouter pronotal lateral tubercles. Punctures from those pictures are arranged in lows but the setae and pubescence cannot be evaluated from these pictures. Based on figures 4 and 5 on page 71 by Ohbayashi & Niisato (2007), the specimens from Japan also have the same characters as those from R. O. Korea and are probably not *A. luteipenne*.

Specimens examined. China, 1♂, Prov. Kiangsu, Shanghai, 07-VII-1918 (IZCAS); 1♂, same data but 13-VI-1921; 1♀, Prov. Kiangsu, Shanghai, Zi-ka-wei, 10-VI-1922 (IZCAS); 2♂2♀, same data but 10-VI-1923; 1♂, same data but 11-VI-1923; 1♀, same data but 12-V-1923; 1♀, same data but 21-VIII-1928; 1♀, Shanghai, 13-VI-1933 (IZCAS); 1♀, same data but 15-VI-1933; 1♂, Prov. Kiangsu, Shanghai, 21-VIII-1936, leg. O. Piel (IZCAS); 1♀, Shanghai, 01-VII-1943 (IZCAS); 1♂, Shanghai, 08-VIII-1946, leg. K. O. V. Lieu (IZCAS); 1♀, Prov. Kiangsu (Jiangsu), Ihing (Yixing), 12-VII-1923 (IZCAS); 1♂, Zhejiang, Mokan Shan (Moganshan), 09-VI-1937 (IZCAS); 1♀, Beijing, Huairou, Yanqihu, 23-VII-2018, leg. Run ZHOU (IZCAS); 1♀, Beijing, Miyun, Shichengzhen, Wuzuolou, 28-VII-2016, leg. Meiying LIN (IZCAS).

Distribution. China (Beijing, Henan, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang); R. O. Korea; Japan. Only specimens from Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang and Beijing are confirmed; others need further study.

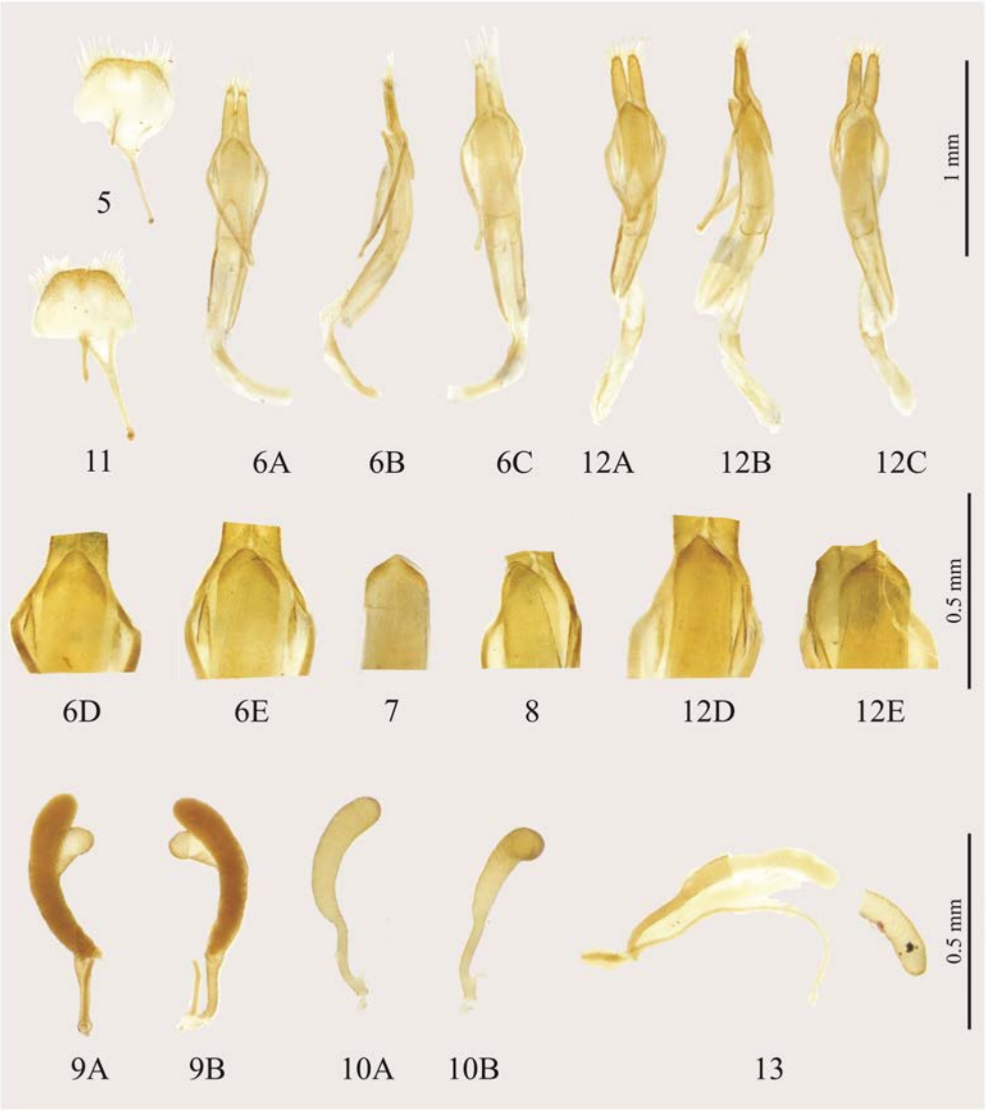
2. ***Anaesthetobrium bicolor*** **(Breuning, 1939) comb. nov.** (Figs 3, 4, 11–13)

Eunidiopsis bicolor Breuning, 1939: 220. TL: China (Zhejiang). TD: NHRS.

Additional description. Male terminalia (Figs 11, 12): tergite VIII (Fig. 11) broader than long, not emarginated at apex, with short setae in sides. Spiculum gastrale subequal to the ringed part of tegmen. Spiculum relictum shorter than half the length of spiculum gastrale. Tegmen (Figs 12A, 12C) with lateral lobes slender, with length more than 3 times width, apex with setae which are shorter than lateral lobes. Median lobe slightly curved (Fig. 12B) and slightly longer than tegmen; median struts subequal to half the length of median lobe; ventral plate (Figs 12D, 12E) slightly projected at apex; endophallus nearly twice the length of median lobe, with two pieces of plate-like sclerites in basal third. Female terminalia: spermathecal capsule (Fig. 13) composed of an apical tube and a slender stalk which is almost half of apical tube in length.

Remarks. Although Carolus Holzschuh wrote a label of *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* Pic, 1923 for the type specimen (Fig. 3C), we do not agree with synonymizing them. We did not examine the type specimens of *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* Pic, 1923 during this study. According to 15 specimens from the type locality of Shanghai, we observe that its elytra have sparser punctures and bear many short hairs among the punctures (Fig. 2B), while the elytra of *Eunidiopsis bicolor* Breuning, 1939 have denser punctures, and bear only a few short hairs among the punctures (Fig. 3B). The three specimens from Jiaxing in Zhejiang that we examined have stouter pronotal lateral tubercles, and a darker black color on antennae, head, pronotum and legs. Their male and female genitalia are very similar, but the apex of ventral plate with different shapes. Therefore, we resurrect *Anaesthetobrium bicolor* (Breuning, 1939) comb. nov. out of the genus *Eunidiopsis* Breuning, 1939. Consequently, the formerly monotypic *Eunidiopsis* Breuning, 1939 is herein treated as a junior synonym of *Anaesthetobrium* Pic, 1923.

Based on the remarks under previous species, the specimens from R. O. Korea and Japan are not typical *A. luteipenne*, but more closer to *A. bicolor*. However, based only on pictures, we cannot closely examine these details of setae and punctures; thus no conclusion can be made at this moment.



Figures 5–13. *Anaesthetobrium* spp., genitalia. 5–10. *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* Pic, 1923. 5, 7–9. From China, Shanghai; 10. From China, Beijing. 5. Tergite VIII with sternites VIII & IX; 6. Male genitalia, from Zhejiang, Moganshan; 7, 8. Showing apex of ventral plate of median lobe; 9, 10. Female spermathecal capsule. 11–13. *Anaesthetobrium bicolor* (Breuning, 1939) comb. nov. 11. Tergite VIII with sternites VIII & IX; 12. Male genitalia, from China, Zhejiang, Jiaxing; 13. Female spermathecal capsule, from China, Zhejiang, Jiaxing. A. Ventral views. B. Lateral views; C. Dorsal views; D & E. Magnified.

Specimens examined. Holotype, ♂, Tschekiang (Zhejiang), Khia-shing (Jiaxing) (NHRS-JLKB 000027293). **China,** 1♂, Kashing (Jiaxing), host *Morus alba*, 22-VII-1927, leg. K. Y. FEY (IZCAS); 1♀, Kashing (Jiaxing), 23-VII-1927, leg. K. Y. FEY (IZCAS).

Distribution. China (Zhejiang: Jiaxing).

Host plant. *Morus alba* Linnaeus (Moraceae) (Cheo 1935).

Microestola **Gressitt, 1940 stat. reinstated**

Microestola Gressitt, 1940: 180. Type species: *Microestola bidentata* Gressitt, 1940, by original designation. Synonymized with *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884 by Hayashi, 1959: 63.

Mimopothyne Breuning, 1956: 7. Type species: *Mimopothyne flavolineata* Breuning, 1956 by original designation. **New synonym**.

Remarks. Hayashi (1959) synonymized *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940 with *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884. However, we reinstate the genus *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940 based on the following differences: 1) much more slender body shape. Most members (except *Microestola inornata* Gressitt, 1951) described in the genus *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940 are very slender (body length more than 4.2 times humeral width), while the type species *Cylindilla grisescens* Bates, 1884 has a stouter body shape (body length less than 3.6 times humeral width). 2) shorter legs. Gressitt (1940) defined it as “posterior femora hardly reaching to apex of second sternite”. And hind legs never extending to apex of elytra. While hind legs obviously extend to apex of elytra on *Cylindilla grisescens* Bates, 1884. 3) prothorax cylindrical, without basal groove. There is an obvious basal groove in the genus *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884.

The genus *Mimopothyne* Breuning, 1956 has only the type species *Mimopothyne flavolineata* Breuning, 1956. It has the characters including: slender body; frons rectangular, transverse; eyes emarginated; antennal insertions distant and low; fringed antennae which is longer than body length; third antennomere slightly shorter than fourth antennomere; pronotum longer than broad, without lateral tubercles; elytra narrow; anterior coxal cavity closed behind, and cavities of mesothorax open; abdominal segments subequal in length; legs short, mid tibiae with grooves, hind femora hardly reaching to apex of second sternite, hind tarsus with first segment shorter than following two combined; simple claws. These characters match the definition of the genus *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940 very well. Moreover, the type species is very similar to *Microestola interrupta* Gressitt, 1951. Therefore, *Mimopothyne* Breuning, 1956 is treated as a junior synonym of *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940.

Microestola Gressitt, 1940 includes five species (Gressitt 1940, 1951), all recorded from China (Lin & Tavakilian 2019). We keep the combination of *Cylindilla inornata* (Gressitt, 1951), while the other four species are moved back to the original genus *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940. It will now have five species after this research.

Distribution. China; Vietnam.

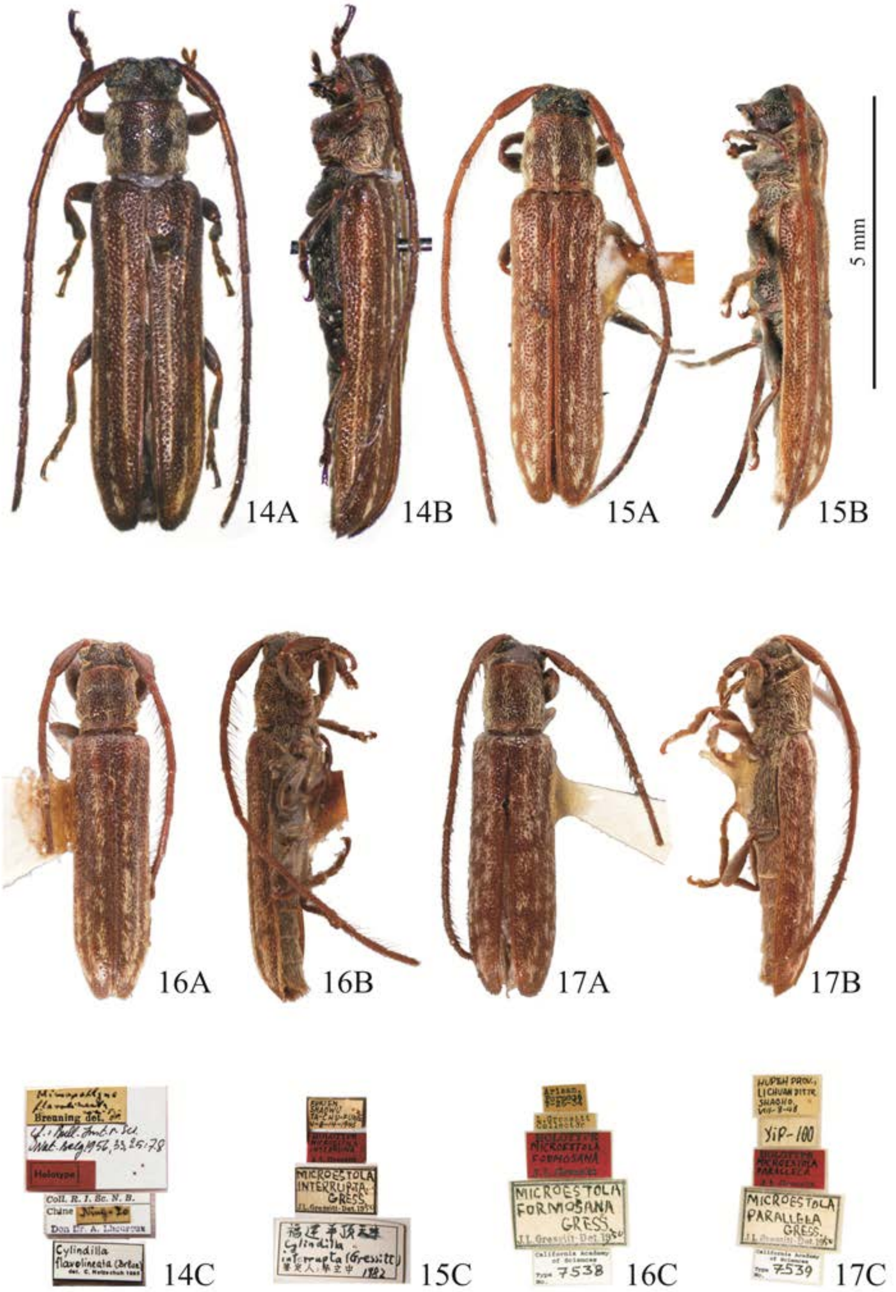
3. ***Microestola flavolineata*** **(Breuning, 1956) comb. nov.** (Figs 14A–C)

Mimopothyne flavolineata Breuning, 1956: 7, fig. 3. TL: China (Zhejiang). TD: IRSNB.

Remarks. This is the type species and only species of *Mimopothyne* Breuning, 1956. It is quite similar to *Microestola interrupta* Gressitt, 1951 but differs by its larger size and not so interrupted longitudinal pubescent lines on elytra. It is combined into the genus *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940 since the two genera are synonymized.

Specimens examined. Holotype, ♀, **China,** Zhejiang, Ningpo (Ningbo) (IRSNB).

Distribution. China (Zhejiang).


14A
14B
15A
15B
5 mm
16A
16B
17A
17B
Breuning det.
Holotype
Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B.
Chine
Cylindilla flavolineata (Brtes)
14C
MICROESTOLA INTERRUPTA GRESS.
J.L. Gressitt Det. 1950
福建
Cylindilla interrupta (Gressitt)
1982
15C
MICROESTOLA FORMOSANA
MICROESTOLA FORMOSANA GRESS.
J.L. Gressitt Det. 1950
California Academy of Sciences
Type No. 7538
16C
HUPEH PROV., LICHUAN DISTR. SHAOHO, VIII-8-48
YiP-100
MICROESTOLA PARALLELA GRESS.
California Academy of Sciences
Type No. 7539
17C

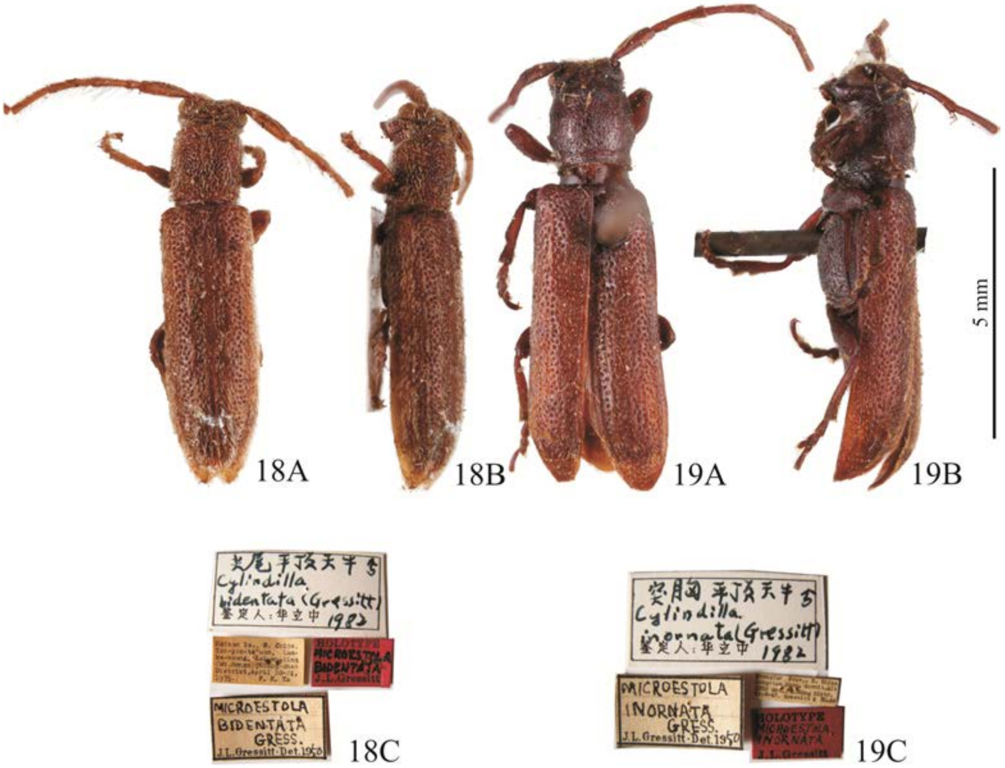
Figures 14–17. *Microestola* spp., holotypes. 14. *Microestola flavolineata* (Breuning, 1956) comb. nov., female, from China, Zhejiang, photographed by A. Weigel; 15. *Microestola interrupta* Gressitt, 1951, female, from China, Fujian, photographed by W.-X. Bi; 16. *Microestola formosana* Gressitt, 1951, male, from China, Taiwan; 17. *Microestola parallela* Gressitt, 1951, female, from China, Hubei; A. Dorsal views; B. Lateral views. Scale bar = 5 mm (Figs A & B); C. Labels, not to scale.

4. ***Microestola interrupta* Gressitt, 1951 comb. reinstated** (Figs 15A–C)

Microestola interrupta Gressitt, 1951: 514, pl. 20, fig. 6. TL: China (Fujian). TD: SYSU.

Cylindilla interrupta: Breuning, 1963: 486; Wang & Chiang, 1988: 144.

Remarks. Although the label (Fig. 6C) was written “Ta-Chu-Fung” and lacked collector information, Gressitt (1951) reported “Ta-chu-lan, alt. 1,200 met., Shaowu, NW. Fukian Prov., SE. China, May 8–14, 1945. T. C. Maa”, which confirmed that the type locality is currently Dazhulan which is located in Wuyishan. The record from Sichuan was made by Wang & Chiang (1988), then cited by Hua (2002), while the record from Shaanxi was made by Lin (2017) and confirmed by re-examining the specimen during this research.


18A
18B
19A
19B
5 mm
18C
19C
Cylindilla bidentata (Gressitt)
鉴定人：华立中 1982
HOLOTYPE MICROESTOLA BIDENTATA J.L.Gressitt
MICROESTOLA BIDENTATA GRESS.
J.L.Gressitt Det. 1950
Cylindilla inornata (Gressitt)
鉴定人：华立中 1982
MICROESTOLA INORNATA GRESS.
J.L.Gressitt Det. 1950
HOLOTYPE MICROESTOLA INORNATA J.L.Gressitt

Figures 18, 19. *Microestola bidentata* Gressitt, 1940 and *Cylindilla inornata* (Gressitt, 1951), holotypes. 18. *Microestola bidentata* Gressitt, 1940, male, from China, Hainan, photographed by W.-X. Bi; 19. *Cylindilla inornata* (Gressitt, 1951), male, from China, Guangdong, photographed by W.-X. Bi; A. Dorsal views; B. Lateral views. Scale bar = 5 mm (Figs A & B); C. Labels, not to scale.

It was combined into the genus *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884 since Hayashi (1959) synonymized the two genera, which was then followed by Breuning (1963), Wang & Chiang (1988), Hua (2002), Löbl & Smetana (2010) and Lin & Tavakilian (2019).

Specimens examined. Holotype, ♀, **China,** Fukian (Fujian), Shaowu, Ta-Chu-Fung (Dazhulan), 08–14-V-1945, leg. Tsing-chao Maa (SYSU, ex Lingnan Nat. Hist. Mus.). **China,** 1♂, Shaanxi Prov., Foping County, Changjiaobaxiang, Shangshawocun, alt. 1215 m, E108.0136˚, N33.5971˚, 29-V-2007, leg. Meiying LIN (IZCAS).

Distribution. China (Shaanxi, Fujian, Sichuan).

5. ***Microestola formosana*** **Gressitt, 1951 comb. reinstated** (Figs 16A–C)

Microestola formosana Gressitt, 1951: 513. TL: China (Taiwan). TD: CAS.

Cylindilla formosana: Breuning, 1963: 486; Hasegawa, 1992: 39, figs 2, 4, 6, 10–12.

Remarks. Hua (2002) also wrote Japan in his “List of Chinese Insects” under this species, which should be a mistake. We follow Hasegawa (1992) and Ohbayashi & Niisato (2007) in treating it as an endemic species from Taiwan.

It was combined into genus *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884 since Hayashi (1959) synonymized those two genera, which was then followed by Breuning (1963), Hasegawa (1992), Hua (2002), Löbl & Smetana (2010) and Lin & Tavakilian (2019).

Specimens examined. Holotype, ♂, **China,** Formosa (Taiwan), Arisan (Alishan), 26-V-1934, leg. L. Gressitt (CAS, Type No. 7538). **China,** 1♀, Taiwan, Xinzhu County, Wufengxiang, Dalulindao, 09-VI-1997, leg. Changchin CHEN (IZCAS).

Distribution. China (Taiwan).

6. ***Microestola parallela*** **Gressitt, 1951 comb. reinstated** (Figs 17A–C)

Microestola parallela Gressitt, 1951: 515, pl. 20, fig. 7. TL: China (Hubei). TD: CAS.

Cylindilla parallela: Breuning, 1963: 486; Hua, 2002: 203.

Remarks. Distribution in Vietnam was cited from Hua (2002) while Afghanistan was reported by Lazarev (2019); both are quite doubtful.

It was combined into the genus *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884 since Hayashi (1959) synonymized these two genera, which was then followed by Breuning (1963), Hua (2002), Löbl & Smetana (2010), and Lin & Tavakilian (2019).

Specimens examined. Holotype, ♀, **China,** Hupeh Prov. (Hubei Prov.), Lichuan Distr., Shaoho, 08-VIII-1948, Yip-100 (CAS, Type No. 7539).

Distribution. China (Hubei); Vietnam; Afghanistan.

7. ***Microestola bidentata*** **Gressitt, 1940 comb. reinstated** (Figs 18A–C)

Microestola bidentata Gressitt, 1940: 180. TL: China (Hainan). TD: SYSU.

Cylindilla bidentata: Breuning, 1963: 486; Hua *et al.* 1993: 153, 284, pl. XXI, fig. 328; Hua, 2002: 203.

Remarks. It was combined into the genus *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884 since Hayashi (1959) synonymized the two genera, which was then followed by Breuning (1963), Hua *et al.* (1993), Hua (2002), Löbl & Smetana (2010), and Lin & Tavakilian (2019).

The type locality Lai-mo-ling (on label) were sometimes spelled as Loi Mother mountain, Loi-mai-lia, Lai-mo-leng, Lai-voe-lea. The modern spelling is Limuling. This is the third highest range in Hainan, north of the Five Finger Mountains and northeast of the Red Mist Mountain (Gressitt 1940). Tai-pin-ts’uen is equal to Dwa-Bi, which is a village just north of Loi Mother Mountain in central Hainan, altitude 400 meters (Gressitt 1940). The modern spelling is Dabian which belongs to Wanlingzhen. There is no information about altitude on the labels, while in the original description literature, an altitude of 375 meters was reported (Gressitt 1940).

There is an allotype female, “in the author’s collection, Ta-hau, near Vo-lau, western Hainan, altitude 175 meters, July 4, 1935” taken by the author (Gressitt 1940). It might be deposited in the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA. Ta-hau is a village southwest of Vo-lau, 35 kilometers west-southwest of Nodoa (Gressitt 1940).

Specimens examined. Holotype, ♂, **China,** Hainan Is., S. China, Tai-pin-ts'uen, Lam-ka-heung, Lai-mo-ling (Mt. Range), Kiung-shan District, 20–24-IV-1935, leg. F. K. To (SYSU, ex Lingnan Natural History Museum).

Distribution. China (Hainan).

Cylindilla Bates, 1884

Cylindilla Bates, 1884: 250. Type species: *Cylindilla grisescens* Bates, 1884, by monotypy.

Pseudanesthetis Pic, 1929a: 119. Type species: *Pseudanesthetis apicalis* Pic, 1929 (= *Cylindilla grisescens* Bates, 1884), by monotypy. Synonymized by Danilevsky 2010: 45. [HN]

Anaesthetomorphus Pic, 1929b: 6. Synonymized by Danilevsky 2010: 45. [RN for *Pseudanesthetis* Pic, 1929]

Mimatimura Breuning, 1958: 492. Type species: *Atimura ascoldensis* Heyden, 1884 (= *Cylindilla grisescens* Bates, 1884), by original designation. Synonymized by Danilevsky 1993: 114. [HN]

Ascoldatimura Breuning, 1960: 27. Synonymized by Danilevsky 1993: 114. [RN for *Mimatimura* Breuning, 1958]

Remarks. Hayashi (1959) mentioned that *Anaesthetomorphus* Pic, 1929b (= *Pseudanaesthis* Pic, 1929a) described from Vladivostok might be very similar to *Cylindilla*. However, Breuning told him that it was distinguishable mainly by a difference in ratio of antennomeres and presence or absence of setae on body surface (Hayashi 1959). Danilevsky (2010) synonymized *Pseudanesthetis* Pic, 1929 with *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884 based on the original description.

Cylindilla Bates, 1884 includes 7 species including those from the genus *Microestola* Gressitt, 1940 (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2020). It has only 3 species after this research.

Distribution. China; Russia; R. O. Korea; Japan; Ryukyu Islands.

8. *Cylindilla grisescens* Bates, 1884

Cylindilla grisescens Bates, 1884: 250. TL: Japan. TD: MNHN.

Atimura ascoldensis Heyden, 1884: 298. TL: Russia. TD: SDEI. Synonymized by Danilevsky 1993: 114.

Pseudanesthetis apicalis Pic, 1929a: 120. TL: Russia (Ussuri). TD: NMPC. Synonymized by Danilevsky 2010: 45.

Mimatimura ascoldensis: Breuning, 1958: 493.

Aneaesthetomorphus apicalis: Breuning, 1963: 485.

Cylindilla grisescens: Breuning, 1963: 486.

Ascoldatimura ascoldensis: Breuning, 1975: 20.

Remarks. Danilevsky (2010) synonymized *Pseudanesthetis apicalis* Pic, 1929 with *Cylindilla grisescens* Bates, 1884 based on the original description. He said the type material of *Pseudanesthetis apicalis* Pic, 1929 was not traceable in the National Museum in Prague (Danilevsky 2010). Without examining the type material, we tentatively followed Danilevsky (2010) in treating them as synonyms. However, we hope the type material of *Pseudanesthetis apicalis* Pic, 1929 will be found, perhaps in the National Museum in Prague or in MNHN, and this will permit a re-examination of its status.

Distribution. China; Russia; R. O. Korea; Japan.

9. ***Cylindilla inornata* (Gressitt, 1951)** (Figs 19A–C)

Microestola inornata Gressitt, 1951: 513.

Microestola inortata [sic] Gressitt 1951: 514. TL: China (Guangdong). TD: SYSU.

Cylindilla inornata: Breuning, 1963: 486; Hua *et al*. 1993: 153, 284, pl. XXI, fig. 329; Hua 2002: 203.

Remarks. Although Gressitt (1951) use the spelling "inortata" in page 514, it must be a misspelling. The correct spelling of this species is "inornata", as shown on page 513 and the labels (Fig. 10C).

It was combined into the genus *Cylindilla* Bates, 1884 since Hayashi (1959) synonymized the two genera, which was then followed by Breuning (1963), Hua *et al*. (1993), Hua (2002), Löbl & Smetana (2010), and Lin & Tavakilian (2019). We do not agree with the generic synonyms, but agree with the combination of this species.

Specimens examined. Holotype, **China,** ♂, Kwangtung Prov. (Guangdong Prov.), S. China, Lung-tau Shan (Longtou Shan), summit, alt. 1200 m, Kukong Distr., 08-VI-1947, leg. Gressitt & TS Lam (SYSU, ex Lingnan Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Distribution. China (Guangdong).

Discussion

Euseboides truncatipennis Breuning, 1949 is very similar to *M. interrupta* Gressitt, 1951, *M. formosana* Gressitt, 1951, and *M. parallela* Gressitt, 1951, and might be combined together. It was moved to *Mimozotale* (*Parazotale*) Breuning, 1975 by Huang *et al*. (2015). It is indeed very similar to the type species *Zotale longipennis* Pic, 1927 of the subgenus *Parazotale* Breuning, 1975. This problem cannot be resolved without further research on the type species and sufficient material. We do not make any changes on them in this paper.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Christopher C. GRINTER and Rachel DIAZ-BASTIN (CAS), Hong PANG, Lizhong HUA, Fenglong JIA and Binglan ZHANG (SYSU), and Alain DRUMONT (IRSNB) for giving access to the collections. We thank Johannes BERGSTEN (NHRS) for providing quality images of *Eunidiopsis bicolor* Breuning, 1939, Andreas WEIGEL (Wernburg, Germany) for providing the type pictures of *Mimopothyne flavolineata* Breuning, 1956, Wenxuan BI (Shanghai, China) for taking pictures of *Microestola bidentata* Gressitt, 1940, *Microestola interrupta* Gressitt, 1951 and *Cylindilla inornata* (Gressitt, 1951). We wish to express our sincere thanks to Andreas WEIGEL (Wernburg, Germany), Steven W. LINGAFELTER (Hereford, Arizona, USA) and Carolus HOLZSCHUH (Villach, Austria) for improving this manuscript, and to Junsuke YAMASAKO (Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences, Ibaraki, Japan) for helping to understand the Japanese paragraphs by Hayashi (1959).

This research was supported by a special fiscal fund from the Department of Forestry of Zhejiang Province for "Fauna and information management of insect resources in Zhejiang Province", by NSFC programs 31472029 (Meiying LIN) and J1210002, the China Scholarship Council (201704910195), and partly by a grant (Y229YX5105) from the Key Laboratory of the Zoological Systematics and Evolution of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

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